



WE SEND A FLEET TO BEIRUT.

ACTION ON THE MURDER OF W. C. MAGELSEN, OUR VICE-CONSUL.

Strong Demand for Redress to Be Made Upon the Sultan—Delay Will Not Be Tolerated by This Government—President Telegrams Orders to Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—A cablegram reporting the assassination of United States Vice-Consul and Deputy Consul William C. Magelsen at Beirut, Syria, was received at the State Department this morning from United States Minister Leshman at Constantinople. Within an hour after the receipt of the despatch instructions were sent to Minister Leshman to use most vigorous measures to impress the Sultan with the gravity of the case. He was told that he should demand the immediate apprehension and conviction of the murderer. From the tone of his instructions, it is evident that this Government does not propose to tolerate any delay by the Turkish authorities, but will, if necessary, take drastic measures to arouse Turkey to a full realization of the seriousness of the situation.

The despatch from Minister Leshman was forwarded to the President and a copy was also sent to the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department. This evening orders came from the President, directing that Admiral Cotton's fleet be ordered to Beirut at once.

Immediately upon receipt of the President's instructions to-night, Acting Secretary of the Navy Darling cabled to Rear-Admiral Cotton, commanding the European squadron, now at Nice, to proceed at once to Beirut. Meanwhile Rear-Admiral Cotton had replied to the Department's instructions in readiness to proceed to Turkish waters.

His reply was to the effect that the Brooklyn had seven days' supply of coal and the San Francisco six and a half days' supply and that the Machias was at Genoa coaling. These vessels compose the European squadron and are the only ones available to meet the emergency that has arisen. As it will require six days' sailing to reach Beirut it is probable that a little time will be required for coaling the squadron before the start can be made.

According to Minister Leshman's despatch, the assassination came from United States Consul Ravndal at Beirut, who simply reported that Mr. Magelsen was assassinated on Sunday night while riding in a carriage and that his murderer was unknown. Minister Leshman added that he had directed that an inquiry be made to secure additional information and had made such representation to the Porte as he could under the circumstances. It was evident that he had asked that the local authorities in Beirut be ordered to give immediate attention to the affair, for the purpose of discovering the murderer, and that, if apprehended, he should be promptly dealt with.

Beirut, where the assassination occurred, is on the eastern shore of the Mediterranean and is about a thousand miles from Constantinople, with which it is connected by a telegraph line. It is far removed from the scene of other disturbances in Turkey, and without any further details the authorities are unable to form an opinion whether the assassination grew out of political troubles. Though vigorous measures have been determined upon, the case is not considered parallel with that of the murder of the Russian Consul at Monastir, who was killed by a soldier in the Turkish Army, which justified Russia in making an imperative demand upon the Sultan in the way of indemnity, apology and certain reforms.

Another complaint in regard to the hostile attitude of Turkey toward Americans came to the State Department this afternoon in a telegram from the American Board of Foreign Missions of Boston, which said that information had been received by the board of an attempt to burn the Episcopate college buildings at Harpoot, and the conditions there appear increasingly critical. It was decided this afternoon not to forward this information to Minister Leshman at Constantinople, as it is believed that he has already received a complaint from Harpoot and will probably notify the State Department to-morrow morning in regard to the situation in that part of Turkey.

Announcement of the murder of Mr. Magelsen was sent this afternoon to Senator Knute Nelson of Minnesota, who had introduced the young man's application for appointment. Magelsen was born in 1872 at Bratsburg, Fillmore county, Minn., and was the son of a Lutheran minister. He attended Luther College at Decorah, Ia., and for five years was clerk of the consulate at Beirut, with Consul Ravndal, and his brother-in-law. He was at one time employed on a newspaper in Sioux Falls, S. D.

A cablegram was received late to-night by Acting Secretary Loomis of the State Department from Minister Leshman at Constantinople, saying that he had visited the Turkish Foreign Office and had been informed that no advice whatever had been received from Beirut concerning the reported assassination of Vice-Consul Magelsen. The Foreign Office went even further, making the flat denial that there was any truth in the report.

Acting Secretary of the Navy Darling, who was informed of the contents of the cablegram, made the comment that whether the reported murder of Vice-Consul Magelsen was true or not would have no harm in sending the European squadron to Beirut. If Magelsen is killed the fleet will be ready to enforce the demands of this Government, and if he is not, an object lesson will have been given of the policy with which the United States is ready to act in such cases.

Officers of the State and Navy Departments do not credit the Turkish Foreign Office with frankness in this matter and have not the slightest doubt that Magelsen has been murdered, as at first reported by Minister Leshman. They regard the sweeping denial by the Porte as merely another instance of Turkish duplicity.

THE PRESIDENT ACTS PROMPTLY.
OCTOBER 27, AUG. 27.—President Roosevelt to-night wired instructions to the Navy Department to order Rear-Admiral Cotton to proceed at once with the European squadron to Beirut. The President expresses the greatest concern over the assassination of Vice-Consul Magelsen. He got the news from the State Department.

The music and grand scenery characters all trip by Hudson River Day Line steamers.—Advs.

SAM PARKS PUT IN SING SING.

GOES CURSING AND THREATENING TO AL ADAMS'S CELL.

But in Prison All His Bravado Fades—Wife, Sobbing, Clings to Him in the Tons—He Had Not Expected to Go Yet, but a Stay Was Not Forthcoming.

I'm Sam Parks, I am. You can't say when anybody naks about Sam Parks that he ain't afraid of nothing. He can say about him. Go to Jerome all you want. You got three lawyers smarter than he is.—From the utterances of Sam Parks.

Into Sing Sing Prison at 2:35 o'clock yesterday afternoon there slouched a big, ungainly man with pale cheeks and a far-away, lost look in his eyes. Into the clerk's office they led him.

"What's your name?" asked Clerk Westlake in a sharp tone that hardly woke the man from his waking stupor. The lawyer at the big man's side touched his elbow. "Samuel J. Parks," said the man.

That is how Sam Parks, "business agent" of the Housewives and Bridgemen's Union, the man who ordered other right and left to stop earning a living a month or two ago and who set out to tie up the whole building industry of the greatest city on the continent to make his boasts good, went to a place where there are no strikes and men have no right to strike.

The preparation didn't take long. Parks was a glutton in his eyes; then, as his wife felt, slithering into his arms, the faraway look that had been in his eyes when his trial was going on and the evidence began to pile up, came to them again.

Two other men were then brought down near Parks's cell. They were a burlap named Yeager and another crook named Heaton. Yeager had no coat or hat. Parks was handcuffed between them. He straightened up a little, but his shoulders soon slouched down again.

The deputies hurried the trio out and put them on a northward Madison avenue car. Then, as Parks breathed the outside air, he began to mutter. The car began to move. The newspapers he reviled especially. Several women left the car.

The car swung around into Forty-second street. The Belmont Hotel is second there, but there are no workmen there now.

"I stopped the work there," growled Parks, "and I'll be 'em all up before I'm through."

"Get out here," said one of the deputies, when the car turned upward again at the Grand Central station. The trio were hustled through the express entrance to the station and were put on the train.

When they arrived at Central they found nobody. The three were led along the railroad tracks to Sing Sing Prison. The first thing that struck the trio was to find out who their guests are. It didn't take Clerk Westlake very long in Parks's case after his name had been told.

Then Parks was taken to his cell and kept in there. There was nothing very exciting about this routine, but it usually strikes the imagination of the prisoner. He didn't break the stupor into which Parks seemed to have fallen.

His bravado was all gone. He didn't even mutter. His eyes focused away off, his head over his shoulder, and his upper and his big shoulders slouched.

After a bath, they gave him a set of prison clothes and a striped suit with red socks. Then he was taken to his cell. He called it "Sing Sing," comprising the newcomers, the sickly and the lame.

With this going he got his mail of coffee and his three slices of bread, which he took without surprise and without show of emotion. Then he marched to his cell.

In here, "said a guard with a bunch of keys.

And Sam Parks went behind the bars. The cell where he spent the night is No. 77, and his last famous tenant was Al Adams, the convicted "policy king."

Before most people in New York have been awake to-day Sam Parks will have been examined by Dr. Irvine, the prison physician, and when that is over he will be taken to the Bertillon system and photographed.

After that, Principal Keogh Connaughton will assign him to work, either at the mat or in the laundry.

Parks didn't expect to go to Sing Sing so early, if at all. His removal there yesterday was made possible by the fact that his lawyer, David C. Sullivan, had secured a writ of habeas corpus for him.

They did get a formal order from Supreme Court Justice Sewell in Brooklyn for District Attorney Jerome to show cause why he should not release Parks. The order was issued after a hearing on the matter.

That order is returnable to-day, but probably will not be argued to-day because Assistant District Attorney Rand will not have had time to prepare his argument on the order.

Now that Parks is in Sing Sing his counsel can get him out only if Justice Sewell decides after the order is issued a certificate of reasonable doubt.

The hearing of the plea of Parks and of Tim McCarthy, the walking delegate who was indicted with Parks for extortion, for a change of venue in the trial, has not yet begun, came up in the Supreme Court yesterday. Justice Ames adjourned the case to Monday. Parks has gone to Sing Sing. McCarthy is the only one who is likely to be affected.

AFTER THREE EMPLOYERS NOW.

Extortion Cases Against Them—They Collected Debts by Strike Threats.

Assistant District Attorney Rand, who has charge of the prosecution of extortion charges against walking delegates, announced yesterday that he would present to the September Grand Jury charges of extortion against three employers of labor.

The evidence on which these charges will be founded has come into the District Attorney's office in the course of preparing the cases against Sam Parks and Richard Carvel and Tim McCarthy, the two other delegates under indictment.

Mr. Rand said that the employers he is to accuse were not in any sense behind Parks and his schemes. They were men who, being creditors of other employers of labor, had taken their debts by threats of strikes.

Mr. Rand refused to divulge anything further, except that the general plan of operation in these cases was like that in the case against Carvel.

Thomas Hopper, son of Isaac A. Hopper, the Tammany leader, was the complainant against Carvel. He said that his father's firm was putting up a German Lutheran church, at Central Park West and Sixty-fifth street, and he was notified by one of the contractors on the work, that men have no right to strike.

The Hoppers wanted to know why, and Manson told them to see Carvel. They did, and Carvel said that Manson had a claim of \$1,300 against the Hoppers for work on the Custom House which must be paid or a strike would be called. The Hoppers laid the case before the Board of Walking Delegates and were notified that they must pay the claim. Thereupon, says young Hopper, they compromised with Carvel for \$300.

"There are regular courts for the settlement of such claims," said Mr. Rand yesterday. "The practice of taking a claim before an unauthorized court, a labor union, and having the union collect it must stop. If it doesn't, think of the limitless possibilities that such procedure opens up."

BIG MONOLITH IS STARTED.

Contractors Move One of the Eight Cathedral Columns About 50 Yards.

The contractors who have the job of moving the big granite monoliths from 13th street and North River to the Cathedral of St. John the Divine got the first one started yesterday. The monolith will be moved with a 22 horse-power engine and wire cable, and the pulleys will be fastened to an anchor set in the ground 200 feet ahead.

The first monolith was loaded on the trolley truck over a week ago and this caused the wheels to sink into the ground about five inches. To start the truck off it was necessary to get a lot of three-inch oak planks from New Jersey, which were laid on the ground, making a roadway.

The engine worked all right and the truck was moved about fifty yards. It is estimated that it will take three weeks to move each of the monoliths. The route will be through 13th street to Twelfth avenue and thence to Manhattan street and along Amsterdam avenue to the Cathedral.

The contractors figure that they will have the greatest difficulty in getting the monolith down Amsterdam avenue from 12th to 11th street, where there is the steepest grade. There are eight of the monoliths and each weighs ninety tons.

VARDAMAN TO BE GOVERNOR.

Wins the Mississippi Primary Nomination Over Critz.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 27.—Returns from about one-third of the precincts in Mississippi indicate the success of Vardaman for Governor in the Democratic primary held to-day in that State. These precincts gave Vardaman 15,526 votes and Critz 16,282. Critz gained over his first primary 3,863 and Vardaman 12,077.

The result was due to the vote cast for Noel, the other conservative Democratic candidate for Governor, splitting about even between Critz and Vardaman. It was expected that it would go almost overwhelmingly for Critz. The greatest change was in the white counties, where Vardaman gained many votes over the first primary.

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 27.—Early reports are favorable to the selection of Vardaman for Governor in to-day's Democratic State primary. Every county reporting up to 9 o'clock showed gains for Vardaman and losses for Critz. Vardaman carries the city of Jackson by 94 majority, and Hinds county by 306. Half the town is crowded about the telegraph offices to-night, whooping and yelling at every bulletin.

STATE CONVENTION OF EIGHT.

Populists of Iowa Meet and Five of Them Get on the Ticket.

DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 27.—The Populist State Convention to-day attracted but eight delegates. There were some speeches made to empty benches. The ticket: For Governor, L. H. Weller, Nebraska; Lieutenant Governor, S. M. Harvey, Des Moines; Judge of the Supreme Court, J. A. Lowenberg, Ottumwa; Railway commissioner, Walter McCullagh, Davis City; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Milo Burke, Stuart.

MR. HILL IS IN TOWN.

View of a Great Statesman Caught in City Hall Park.

Crossing City Hall Park yesterday afternoon a man in a close-fitting frock coat, buttoned so tight that he could tell at a glance that he didn't have a gun in his hip pocket. His straw hat was pulled down in front against the surprise of a gust of wind. As he made his way toward the crowd, he paid little attention to the bulletin boards which recorded the progress of the yacht race.

An Italian with a pushcart moved through the crowd, crying "Peanuts! peanuts!" The man in the frock coat cast one frowning look that way, then went on.

His name was David Bennett Hill.

THE STROUS ROBBED.

Several Hundred Dollars in Jewelry Taken From Their Home in Yonkers.

YONKERS, N. Y., Aug. 27.—Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Strout of 549 Van Cortlandt Park avenue, this city, went into the garden to observe the condition of some flowerbeds this afternoon, intending to stay but a few minutes. They left the front door ajar.

In a short time they entered by a rear door. Mrs. Strout missed her engagement ring, and in searching for it found that several hundred dollars' worth of jewelry, including a number of family keepsakes, had been stolen. There is no trace of the thieves.

84-00 to Buffalo and Return.
Lehigh Valley, R. R., 30-31, Sept. 5, any train. Superior equipment. 35-125 Broadway.—Advs.

MAYOR MUST FORGET ODELL.

NOTICE TO LOW AND ALL OTHERS BY THE CITIZENS' UNION.

The Organization Will Indorse No Candidate Who Won't Be Truly Non-Partisan, Giving a Pledge to That Beforehand—It's a Sort of Sop to John Sheehan.

Notice was given to Mayor Low by an open proclamation from the Citizens' Union last night that neither he nor any other candidate for city, county or borough office can go on the ticket of that organization unless such has made a public declaration in a speech or by writing over his signature that he will not, directly or indirectly, further the interests of any political party in the State and national election of 1904.

The leaders of the Citizens' Union were brought to this act by the fear that Mayor Low's chance of reelection has been forfeited by his dealings with Gov. Odell and the widely entertained opinion that in the event of his election his influence would be thrown for the Republican State and national tickets next year.

The statement of the Union does not assume that it is possible for a Mayor to separate his identity as Mayor and as individual, for it draws no such distinction.

Friends of Mayor Low said last night that he would be satisfied with the conditions imposed, believing that such public affirmation of neutrality would help materially to offset the Tammany argument, which has already won some Democratic former friends of fusion, who see a larger importance in the elections of 1904.

It is remembered that Mayor Low presided at a meeting in this city last fall where Gov. Odell spoke, and that he was an active Republican in that State campaign.

It is recalled, too, that Comptroller Grout, another fusion nominee, officiated in the same way at a Coler meeting and that Borough President Cantor showed his party colors in the campaign.

Before the Citizens' Union proclamation came out, President M. Linn Bruce of the Republican County Committee declared that his organization would not send a committee to ask permission of the Mayor to present his name at the fusion conference on Tuesday next.

Mr. Bruce thought the idea a good one, as it was likely to obscure the fusion idea and leave in the public mind the impression that the initiative for the Mayor's renomination came from the Republicans.

Secretary Fulton said the Citizens' Union complained that a party color had been given to the preliminaries at this early date by expressions of opinion by Republican leaders. Chairman George W. Dunn of the Republican State Committee, who said that Mayor Low was the keystone of the fusion arch and must be renominated.

He didn't complain of Gov. Odell's expression to the same effect a while ago. Mr. Fulton thought it was wrong for Col. Dunn to come down from Birmingham and have an idea of what ought to be done in New York.

Later in the day Mr. Fulton gave out this official statement:

The Citizens' Union is a union of men of New York city of all parties and of no party to secure for the city the best possible local government. Its very existence is non-partisan in municipal affairs and it does not intend that whatever of success it has in securing the best government for the city shall be used by any party to bolster up or further political aims in State or national elections.

It is impossible to ignore the fact that many honest citizens will be influenced in their attitude toward the fusion ticket by the supposed effect of the result of the national campaign on the national election of 1904.

The Citizens' Union, therefore, announces that it will not support any candidate for city or local office, who has not stated, either by word or by writing, his intention to support the principles of the Citizens' Union, and who will not pledge his signature, in the event of his election to such office, to the union, and who will not, directly or indirectly, further the interests of any political party in the State and national election of 1904.

An expression in unqualified language of loyalty to this principle of non-partisanship in city affairs and of positive hostility to the use of the city for the benefit of any of these organizations to dictate nominations for the coming administration. The success of the present administration, the great advance in the government of the city by the people, and the much that has been accomplished in the past, are due to the confidence which we ask of the people, in our advocacy and selection of candidates for office, and we cannot but feel that we are justified in our confidence in their assurance that if elected they will not use their office for the benefit of any political party.

John C. Sheehan and others of the so-called Independent Democrats have been saying that a Democrat ought to head the fusion ticket. The Citizens' Union might be disarmed of the argument that a Republican victory in Democratic Greater New York this year would be prejudicial to Democratic success in State and nation in 1904. One purpose of the Union's statement is to meet the contention of Mr. Sheehan and his fellows by pledging the whole fusion ticket to neutrality.

The Mayor will be home on Monday. The fusion conference are to meet on Tuesday night. The Citizens' Union convention will take place on Sept. 22. The Tammany convention will be held on Oct. 1.

If this is the temper of the Citizens' Union, it is a Republican leader last night, "then it may become necessary to ask Gov. Odell not to come down to New York to run the municipal campaign."

HASN'T BOUGHT OUT TILFORD.

An Early Ambition Which Sir Thomas Lipton Has Not Gratified.

Sir Thomas Lipton has not bought Park & Tilford's. When the cupholder was young he was a salesman for that grocery house, and since he came to his wealth and title the baronet has confided to friends that one of his youthful ambitions was to be the head of that house.

During his present visit to America Sir Thomas has talked frequently with Frank H. Tilford, himself an ardent yachtsman, and for three days a well-defined report has been in circulation in financial houses that Sir Thomas was negotiating for the Park & Tilford business. Mr. Tilford heard the rumor, too. Last night at the Waldorf he said:

"There is not a word of truth in the report. The Park & Tilford business is not for sale and is not being negotiated for."

LIPTON NOT TO TRY AGAIN.

"I Think I've Done Enough," Said He Yesterday.

Sir Thomas Lipton has had a clear glimpse of his finish. He said so to Sir Horace Tozer and a Sun reporter yesterday afternoon, as the steam yacht Erin was following the belated Shamrock down her beat to windward.

"They've got the best boat," he said, pointing out over the water at the Reliance. "That 2,000 square feet of extra sail is too strong for us. Every inch we go is an inch toward certain defeat."

"But, Sir Horace, what can a man do? What can I do?"

"I can't design a boat myself. I can't sail her, once she is afloat. I've done everything else that any man in all this world can do—everything. And I think I've done enough."

Ever since the Shamrock made a bad showing on the occasion of the first fluke, a week ago yesterday, Sir Thomas has been advised by his British friends in this country to quit.

One man who has the full confidence of the Irish Baronet said after that fluke: "I, for one, shall not advise him to come over and be licked again. So far, what he has done has been done with an earnest conviction that he could win the Cup."

"But, licked as he will be this time, if he comes back again he will drop from the high position he now holds to the ridiculous."

WON'T PROMISE TO OBEY.

So Miss Clement Has Decided Not to Be Wedded in the Episcopal Church.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Aug. 27.—Because she will not promise to obey the man to whom she is to be married next month, Miss Ethel C. Clement, daughter of P. W. Clement, the railroad magnate and hotel man of Rutland, will not have an Episcopal ceremony.

Miss Clement is to be the bride of William H. Field, formerly a Boston newspaper man, but now of a New York magazine, and the ceremony will occur on Sept. 8, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Clement in Rutland.

Miss Clement asked her pastor, the Rev. Joseph Reynolds of Trinity Church, to have the words "and obey" omitted from the ceremony. He said he had no authority to do so. Miss Clement then went to Bishop Hall, but he also refused. Miss Clement would not give in, however, and the Rev. Dr. George W. Phillips of the Congregational Church of Rutland will perform the ceremony.

BANK PRESIDENT AT 27.

Carl R. Schultz the Youngest Holder of Such an Office in the City.

Carl Rudolph Schultz, who was elected president of the Equitable National Bank at 805 Broadway, on Wednesday, is the youngest bank president in the city and one of the youngest in the country. Mr. Schultz is only 27 years old. According to one bank official the head of one Western institution is but 23 years old.

Mr. Schultz has been in the mineral water business which his father founded and which he now acts on First avenue in this city.

For some time he has been a director of the bank of which he is now the head. His election as president was to fill the vacancy caused by the recent resignation of James M. Bell. The new president lives at Murray Hill, in Ulen county, N. J.

SAVED ON THE SCAFFOLD.

Respite From the Governor Arrived After the Black Cap Was Drawn.

ASTIN, Tex., Aug. 27.—The life of Sam Stiles, a negro preacher, who was to have been hanged at Cuero yesterday for the murder of another negro, was saved by Gov. Lanham by less than two minutes. Stiles was on the scaffold, the black cap had been drawn over his head and the Sheriff was about to pull the trap lever when a telegram messenger arrived with a telegram from the Governor respiteing the convicted man.

Stiles swooned when informed that he had been respiteing. It is said that a woman has confessed to the murder.

IDE TO SUCCEED WRIGHT.

The Commissioner to Become Vice-Governor of the Philippines.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Aug. 27.—It was announced here authoritatively to-night, that Judge Henry C. Ide of Vermont, will be appointed by the President to the Vice Governorship of the Philippines, to take the place which will be left vacant by the appointment of Gen. Luke Wright, as Governor. Judge Ide has been a member of the Philippine Commission for some time.

THE NEWEST SKYSCRAPER.

To Be Built in Wall Street, and Nearly Twice as Tall in the Near as in Front.

A fourteen-story office building is to be erected at 90-92 Wall street and 69-71 Pine street, at a cost of \$1,250,000, for the Sixty Wall Street Corporation, of which Clarence Cary is president. The front of the building will be fourteen stories high. On Pine street it will be a twenty-six story building. It will be built of brick with facades of terra cotta, granite and limestone. The plans were filed yesterday.

BRIDGE WRECKER CONFESSES.

Sam Cohen Thinks It His Mission to Ruin the Railroads.

MISSOULA, Mon., Aug. 27.—Sam Cohen, who says he is from Spokane, confessed to-day that he blew up the Northern Pacific bridge at Livingston last month. When arrested yesterday near Arlee he was trying to buy dynamite to blow up the Moran trestle near Missoula.

Cohen says it is his mission on earth to correct certain evils and destroy railroads, which he says are trusts.

\$800,000 Hotel on Sturtevant House Site.
Plans for the twelve-story hotel which is to replace the old Sturtevant House, at the southeast corner of Broadway and Twenty-ninth street, have been filed with the Building Bureau by Clinton & Russell, architects for the United States Realty and Construction Company. The building is to cost \$800,000. It will be 103.84 feet front and 178.24 feet deep, with facades of brick, granite and limestone.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Used exclusively by all leading hotels and clubs.
—Advs.

MUST SAIL AGAIN.

Shamrock Far Astern in Another Fluke.

Shamrock Far Astern in Another Fluke.

WAS ONLY A RACE AGAINST TIME.

Reliance Lost to the Clock, Not to Her Rival.

Capt. Barr Outmaneuvers the British Skipper and Leaves Him 1 Minute 1 Second Behind at the Post—Gains Twelve Minutes in Beating to the Outer Mark—Defender Six and a Half Minutes Too Late Across the Finish Line—A Picture in White and Gray.

Again the elusive Reliance demonstrated her superiority over Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock III. in light breezes and through untroubled seas. It was not a race to a finish, but it was a splendid trial of the mid-weather abilities of the rival yachts.

The only real contest was that of the Yankee clipper against the time limit of 5½ hours. She lost by 6 minutes and 30 seconds.

Just before she crossed the finish line an enthusiast aboard a big sidewheeler shouted, "Turn back the clock!" and a multitude of folks who heard him gave vent to cheers of approval, for the defeat of the plucky Baronne's yacht was so decisive that it seemed a pity that it was not officially a victory. But for the impeding tide the Reliance would have won, possibly with several minutes to spare.

BEATEN BOTH WAYS.

In the heat to the fifteen-mile mark south-east of Sandy H. I. lightsail, in a breeze varying, according to the Sandy Hook anemometer, from 5 to 10 miles, Shamrock III. was beaten by 12 minutes and 31 seconds. In the run home, under pycnams of sail and against a strong outflowing tide, the Reliance gained minutes on her comparatively sluggish rival.

It was estimated that Shamrock was more than a mile and a half astern of the Yankee, a blurred vision of a yacht in the hazy air.

A frowning horizon and a murky sea gave sullen greeting to the racers as they stood out toward the red lightsail. Their creamy sails were projected in cameo fashion against the blackboard of the sky.

The white-hulled revenue cutters led the excursion fleet, somewhat depleted since the previous race, out to the scene of conflict, turning from their ram-like bows wave wings tipped with feathers of spray. The foam of the fleet, contrasted with the dullness aloft and aloft, seemed preternaturally white.